

## NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,  
PROPRIETOR.

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VOLUME XLII.....NO. 114

## AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW.

**VARIETY, at 8 P. M.**

**THEATRE COMIQUE.**

**WALLACK'S THEATRE.**

**TWINE, at 8 P. M.**

**BOOTH'S THEATRE.**

**NEW Y. at 8 P. M.**

**BROOKLYN THEATRE.**

**BELLES OF THE KITHUR, at 8 P. M.**

**TONY PARTONS NEW THEATRE.**

**VARIETY, at 8 P. M.**

**UNION SQUARE THEATRE.**

**FERSEOL, at 8 P. M.**

**EAGLE THEATRE.**

**VARIETY, at 8 P. M.**

**MISS STANTON'S THEATRE.**

**PARK THEATRE.**

**BRASS, at 8 P. M.**

**George Fawcett Rowe.**

**at 8 P. M.**

**CHATEAU MABILLE VARIETIES.**

**OLYMPIC THEATRE.**

**HUMPTY DUMPTY, at 8 P. M.**

**PARISIAN VARIETIES.**

**at 8 P. M.**

**BOWERY THEATRE.**

**ON HAND, at 8 P. M.**

**THIRTY FOURTH STREET OPERA HOUSE.**

**VARIETY, at 8 P. M.**

**FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.**

**ETIQUE, at 8 P. M.**

**HOWE & CUSHING'S CIRCUS.**

**at 2 P. M. and 8 P. M.**

**GLOBE THEATRE.**

**VARIETY, at 8 P. M.**

**WOOD'S MUSEUM.**

**ACROSS THE CONTINENT, at 8 P. M.**

**Oliver Doud Byron.**

**CONCERT, at 8 P. M.**

**MINN. MYSTER.**

**LYCEUM THEATRE.**

**VAUDEVILLE, at 8 P. M.**

**MURRAY'S CIRCUS.**

**afternoon and evening.**

**at 8 P. M.**

**SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.**

**at 8 P. M.**

**THIRTY THIRD STREET OPERA HOUSE.**

**NEGRO MINSTRELS, at 8 P. M.**

## QUINTUPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 23, 1876.

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather to-day will be warmer and partly cloudy or hazy.

**NOTICE TO COUNTRY NEWSDEALERS.**—For prompt and regular delivery of the Herald by fast mail trains orders must be sent direct to this office. Postage free.

**WALL STREET YESTERDAY.**—Gold was heavy at 112 3/4 and 112 7/8. The stock market was inactive and speculation feverish. Foreign exchange steady. The bank statement shows improvement. Government bonds were higher and in demand.

**THE NEWS FROM SOUTH AMERICA** is pacific, although a revolution is announced in Uruguay, which has made some progress. In Bolivia, Peru and Chili the Presidential elections monopolize public attention.

**QUEEN VICTORIA** has arrived in England after her Continental visit, and the conservative party have just gained another vote in Parliament by the election of the Tory candidate for Norfolk. The Queen goes to Windsor and Mr. Duff to Westminster, and the world continues to revolve as if nothing had happened.

**THE SERIOUS DISTURBANCES IN BARRADORS** have assumed the aspect of a revolt and show evidences of organization. In five parishes plundering and incendiarism are reported. It is probable that the outbreak is similar to that which took place in Jamaica a few years ago, but which was suppressed with bloody vigor by Governor Eyre.

**THE DISASTROUS EXPLOSION OF GUNPOWDER** in the railway tunnel in Glamorgan county, Wales, has resulted in terrible loss of life. It is, we fear, almost useless to hope that this frightful example of evident carelessness in storing and handling powder will exercise a restraining influence on those habitually guilty of want of caution in the use of explosives in this country.

**THE REVOLUTION IN MEXICO** continues to progress, but in what direction it is next to impossible to determine. It would seem, however, to be divided in its action as well as its leaders, and unless the national army is very weak or otherwise unreliable there is a probability of a Lerdist success in the end. The government has a status and a treasury, and, above all, an organization, while its opponents depend on plunder for the means of carrying on the struggle.

**THE AGITATION IN SPAIN** was not terminated by the defeat and flight of Don Carlos. We learn that the people of the Basque Provinces are again exhibiting a desire to renew the struggle with the object of definitely separating from the mother country and throwing themselves on the protection of some foreign Power, probably France. It is hard for these war-washed provinces to be compelled to bear the burden of taxation necessitated by the Treasury deficits at Madrid. The example of France as a flourishing Republic and separated from them only by a mountain chain must make them desirous of sharing her good fortune.

**PRINCE BISMARCK'S RAILROAD SCHEME**, by which he proposes to control all the lines in Germany by direct governmental purchase and operation, fails to meet with favor among the directors of the various railroads not owned by the government. These gentlemen strenuously oppose the measure as unnecessary and impracticable. They do not look at the question from a Bismarckian standpoint, and cannot be expected to enter into it with a view to possible future strategic movements of armies and munitions of war. Bismarck only acts in accordance with the spirit of his own policy, and sees far enough into the future to recognize the close relationship that modern warfare has established between the soldiers' blood and the railroad line.

## What Shall Be Done with Turkey in Europe?

In their dealings with the problems presented by the condition of Turkey the great Powers in Europe make haste slowly. Occupation of all the provinces north of the Balkan by the troops of Russia and Austria is the objective point of the diplomatic game now on hand in the various capitals; but the parties to the game, for reasons doubtless satisfactory to themselves, choose to contemplate the case as if such a consequence were to be deprecated or regarded with dismay. Russia, however, is rather frank in this respect than her neighbors and allies. She does not pretend to respect the Ottoman Power, nor to believe that it can maintain itself or should be assisted and encouraged by Christian governments in its oppression of a Christian people. It is true Russia has two aspects in the case. She runs with the hare and hunts with the hounds. Rightly typified for once by her imperial eagle, she has one eye on the round of secular sovereignty and another on the emblem of Christian faith. In the confabulations of the diplomats she seems to recognize the Sultan's rights as she might those of any other potentate, and to deal with them strictly on political grounds; but when she turns to the down-trodden Slavs on the Danube she speaks like a crusader.

Constantinople is the capital city of the Russian religion. Just as the Christian people of all countries in the ages before Luther turned their eyes to Rome, just as the Catholic people of every country still turn their eyes thither, so the Russian people turn their eyes toward Constantinople as a sacred city—the Rome of the Eastern Church—and they regard the presence of the Moslem there precisely as the crusaders regarded his presence in Jerusalem. Although the crusading spirit has been dead in Western Europe ever since political economy has been studied, and though religion in our part of the world is in a great degree free from all the deep attachments of locality—since Catholics regard the head of their Church and not so much the city in which he dwells—it must be remembered that the primitive condition with respect to ideas of this class persists in Russia, and that the people there are emotionally and intellectually very near what the people of France and England were in the Middle Ages. Every Russian government, therefore, that would not entirely cut free from a sympathetic relation with the people must respect the prejudices and the passions in the light of which the nation regards the intruding infidel with his foot on the necks of men whom the Russians contemplate as brothers because they are both Christians and Slavs. It is not strange, therefore, that the Russian government speaks encouragingly to the revolting people and lets the Russian nation hear only menaces of its wrath at Moslem misrule, while in Berlin and Vienna, where it must remember that a balance of power is still believed in, it adopts a different tone and demeanor. That the St. Petersburg government plays this rôle of necessary and perhaps unwilling hypocrisy on a grand scale is one of the evident facts of European politics. Doubtless every government assumes in the presence of other governments a very different attitude from that it holds before its own people; but this is only flagrant in the case of Russia.

Austria is no fonder of the Sultan than Russia is; but her assumption of faith in his future possibilities, her superserviceable readiness to construct protocols and programmes of reform, to put him in the moral straitjacket of Western political ideas, is her admission that she is not altogether ready to meet the case of his final fall in any other way. It is her cue to stand as the Sultan's next friend. Every Power situated as Austria is must have peace on her frontiers if possible; and with this necessity guaranteed it is her interest to have for a neighbor just such a State as Turkey. At least this is the interest of a nation as viewed in the light of the policy that governs monarchial States in Europe, where the prosperity of the people is less regarded than the contingency of foreign war. At the time that Louis Napoleon assented to those projects of Cavour which resulted in the unity of Italy M. Thiers pointed out that the sovereign of France was constructing on his frontiers a power that might prove dangerous. In the progress of the warlike and diplomatic dramas that ended in putting the armed force of Germany at the command of Berlin the old politician continued his admonitions on this key, but was answered with rubbish conceived in a spirit of sentimental politics, until the Empire and France fell in a common ruin. So long as States must have more reason to fear the growth of their neighbors than to desire the advancement of their own people this policy will be a good one; it is therefore the natural policy of every monarchial State that has not gone so far in the development of restraints, limitations and other constitutional contrivances as to approach the republican system. Austria, therefore, acts naturally in her assumption that all that the Sultan's government needs is a little patching up—a few paper programmes—a little reform in the collection of the taxes. If by this friendly attitude toward the Sultan she can secure his assent that she shall have the right at all times to tranquillize the frontier by marching her troops into revolted districts on the border, and if by the pretence toward Europe that the Sultan's government still has all needful vitality she can keep the Moslem for a neighbor rather than have the Tartar too near her, she will have escaped very handsomely from a great crisis.

But it appears very unlikely that she can secure this result, for the facts of the case are against her in the country in revolt, and a point of perhaps still greater consequence is that in the complication of general European politics this difficulty may become an important makeweight. Austria cannot snuggle out of sight in her own interest a fact that may incline a doubtful balance in which is the interest of several other nations. As to the condition of the revolted provinces, it is impossible to conceive it worse than we know it to be. In Bulgaria the Turkish authorities take away the children of their Christian subjects and hold them as hostages

for advanced payment of taxes. Cruelty more heartless and horrible than this was never practised on any people in the name of government. The poor Moslems are scarcely less oppressed and wretched than the Christians, and if the threat to arm the Moslems is acted upon it will not be so much the launching their ferocity against their fellow sufferers as the giving up of the whole country to brigandage, murder and barbarism. With all the absolute bankruptcy of the government will be evident at an early day. The Sultan will die this summer, his physicians say, and his nephew and heir-at-law is regarded as even less fit for a throne than the present ruler. It is a political cataclysm, therefore—a case that the Vienna diplomats cannot cover up with reams of parchment.

In the scheme of Continental politics the consequence of these facts is that Prussia has the opportunity to give away this coveted territory on the Danube. Though she will hardly offend Russia she seems to coquet with Austria. The Berlin government has aspirations for colonial development. It has its agents in Abyssinia, and it will scarcely permit Egypt, if the Ottoman Empire is to fall altogether, to pass into the hands of England. If England is to be made an enemy by such a dispute it would not do to put Austria in such a position that England, France and Austria would be tempted to act together against Germany and Russia, for that would not be a one-sided conflict. Perhaps a great independent Bulgarian State may prove the only solution of the difficulty.

## Our London Cable Letter.

The production on the stage of a play which in its literary form was received with so much general applause, accompanied by so many side winds of critical qualification, is necessarily an important event; but when Alfred Tennyson is the dramatist the importance of the occasion is naturally enhanced. The way a manager would stare stonily at a young unknown author who would dare to bring him a play that would take four hours and more to act, with forty or fifty speaking characters, was not the way Mr. Tennyson's work was received. It had first been pronounced good, but long; dramatic, but incoherent; and hence to play it was to cut it. We can figure to ourselves the wry face the author of the "Idylls" made when Mr. Irving delicately hinted that at least half of it should fall before the scissors. But, as eels get used to being skinned, we suppose Mr. Tennyson soon began to regard the work of slashing complacently. Writers, however, never get to like this treatment. Hence Mr. Tennyson's frequent appearances at the stage door of the Lyceum were probably so many efforts to procure a commutation of the sentence of death upon so many of his characters and their "lines." The manager, Mrs. Bateman, left nothing undone in the way of scenery and costumes to mollify the Laureate and attract the great world of London. The success attending these combined efforts is impartially judged in our London cable letter, and if it has not been overwhelming it is only because Mr. Tennyson did not write the play over again. The cuttings and additions have been, we think, judiciously done, and though some fine bits of writing are sacrificed we have no doubt that the present shape of the play will be its permanent one. The long religious business, which, in spite of its literary merit, reads like a dramatization of Mr. Gladstone's pamphlets on Vaticanism, can be well spared, and the rhapsody of Queen Mary, beginning, "He hath awaked," would be obviously difficult to present with appropriate gesture on the stage. The loss of the Wyatt scenes is regrettable, as much on account of their elucidation of the plot, so far as there is any, as for their pure, vigorous English; but Sir Thomas will probably be hereafter as much a stranger to the stage as Fortinbras in "Hamlet." We are heartily glad that the experiment has been made and with fair success. The dramatist who has written the intensely tragic scene at the close of "Queen Mary" having now gone through the managerial scissors, will be all the better fitted for future work of the same kind. The manner in which he assisted the Lyceum managers to get out the play shows that the Laureate is incapable of prefacing any drama with a piece of affectation like Byron's, when he said that he had written "Manfred" with such effects that it was impossible of stage production. The Laureate is a sensible man.

## Our Paris Cable Letter.

It is probably a good sign of the permanence of the Republic in France to see the question of raising the President's salary mooted, for it may be taken to mean that one day or another a true republican may take advantage of the increased remuneration. This is much more pleasant business than the task undertaken by our democrats here of cutting down what may be a democratic President's salary. Happily for the good of the party President Grant is too sensible to throw any discredit on his signing the bill for the increase during this term. Things are looking brighter for France generally, and that Queen Victoria waited in her railroad carriage for MacMahon to pay his respects is a sign of increased standing, such as is recognized in society when the ladies of different families begin to exchange visits. We may not think that France was particularly honored in this little affair; but when we recollect how piqued she was because the same Queen went through the country on her way to do a little family business in Germany without dropping her card at the Tuilleries or sending her man with her compliments to Madame la Presidente, we may view the transaction more clearly. Verdi's venture at the Italiens in the production of "Aida" has proved itself worthy of great success, and with new risks, new plays and new books, we may conclude that Paris is happy just now.

**THE MURDERERS OF MR. MARGARAY** are to be executed on the 5th of May at Bhamo, in Burmah. Seventeen persons are to suffer the death penalty as a peace offering to the British. The number is clearly too small or too great, for the act itself was that of a government or an individual.

## How Rapid Transit is to Be Accomplished.

All who are interested in rapid transit—and who is not?—will find profit and pleasure in reading our illustrated article on the Gilbert Elevated Railroad this morning. This double track road will be laid on West Broadway, South Fifth avenue and Sixth avenue, and it is thought that it will be finished by the 1st of August. The great difficulty to be overcome was not of construction merely, for to that work our modern engineering skill is adequate, but one of management of details and accommodation. It is estimated that one hundred thousand persons must be carried every day, and that sixty thousand of these will want transportation during four morning and four evening hours. The problem was how to accommodate this enormous throng, and to assure the public speedy, comfortable and safe travel. The arrangements of the company seem to be admirably adapted to meet this triple want. For speed there will be provided the double track and an engine of great power. There will be two hundred and forty trains, each with a passenger-carrying capacity of two hundred and fifty, and it is expected that in eight hours sixty thousand persons can thus be transported without delay. The stations will be half a mile apart, and the methods of ingress and egress will prevent delay. The ticket system relieves the conductors of the trains from any responsibility in the collecting of fares, tickets being bought and delivered at the stations only. For comfort the arrangements are equally excellent. The seats will be divided by arms, and will give each passenger ample room. The ventilation will be carefully attended to, and the cars will be cool in summer and warm in winter. The plan and sectional views of the cars and stations which our diagrams give will enable the reader to easily understand the descriptions. For safety thorough care has been taken. The road itself, its columns and girders, will, of course, be strong as the best material and engineering skill can make it. The new Gilbert engine is of peculiar construction, and is so weighted as to make the jumping of the track impossible. The weight is under the boiler and close to the track, and the engine will turn the curves without difficulty. The people are likely to get in the Gilbert Elevated road all the guarantees of speedy and safe travel which they desire, and the more the advantages of the new plan are displayed the less likelihood is there that the opposition of the horse car companies will long delay its completion.

## Pulpit Topics To-Day.

Anticipating the festival of Pentecost, on which occasion, originally, the Holy Ghost was poured upon the apostles and others gathered at Jerusalem, some of our city pastors will to-day discourse about the origin, the nature and office of the Holy Ghost. Notably among them is Mr. Giles, who will tell us what and whence the Holy Ghost is, what His office and how He performs His work. The Swedenborgians are in this particular Unitarians. They believe that what others denominate the Trinity is simply a triple office performed by the Lord Jesus Christ, and this view will, of course, be the basis of Mr. Giles' exposition of the origin and office of the Holy Ghost to-day. But Mr. Hepworth will take a more practical view of the subject, and will tell us how the Holy Ghost may appear in our lives, influencing our actions and showing us the way to glory and to God. And he means to follow up this thought with daily efforts to win men from a life of sin to one of holiness. An event which preceded this outpouring of the Holy Ghost on the apostles—namely, the ascension of Christ—will receive the attention of Dr. Burchard, and the universal presence of Christ, though locally absent because of His resurrection and ascension, will be considered by Mr. Lloyd, while the essential importance of immortality and the locality of the Day of Judgment will be demonstrated by Mr. McCarthy. The closing of Messrs. Moody and Sankey's meetings at the Hippodrome has given some of our city pastors a topic on which to dilate. And hence Mr. Andrews will to-day inquire what there is lacking in the revivals of this century. Why are not three thousand a day converted under the ministry of any one of the numerous evangelists who traverse the country, as was the case on the day of Pentecost? This is an important inquiry, and is as worthy of consideration as that in relation to the cessation or continuance of the evangelists' work, which Mr. Phelps and Mr. Kennard will discuss to-day. There is no valid reason why this work should cease, but there are many sound and strong reasons why it should go on. God's love will be proved from the Bible and from personal experience by Mr. Leavell, and the simplicity of a wonderful cure will serve Mr. Herr to illustrate the simplicity of the Gospel plan of salvation, by accepting which Mr. Rowell's trembler may enter Dr. Armistead's beautiful gate into the heavenly city and there recognize and be with the friends who have passed on before, as Dr. Talmage believes we all shall. A lost soul will command the attention of Mr. Pullman to-day, albeit he has no faith in the subject on which he will expend his time and thought. His creed assures him that all souls will be saved, so that the main question is one of time and not of fact, and yet every week he sets up some orthodox doctrine for the purpose and pleasure of knocking it down again. If there are any lessons in the life or death of A. T. Stewart that are valuable to young men they doubtless have been seen by this time. Nevertheless Mr. Harris will give a new coloring to them to-day. Mr. Snow, who has a strange love for little horns and scarlet-robed women and other peculiar things, will display his prophetic knowledge by analyzing Daniel's little horn, and the Christadelphians of Jersey City have undertaken to prove that mansions in the skies are a myth.

**DESPATCHES FROM PANAMA** announce that peace continues undisturbed, only a few local émeutes of no political consequence being reported. This may be regarded as a genuine piece of news, the change from the turbulent to the quiescent state being rare and the duration of the latter condition of affairs for any length of time much rarer. As

a compensation, however, we learn that disturbances have broken out in the island of San Andres, and that the lives of foreigners were threatened. A British war ship is likely to visit the scene and protect any English subjects who are in danger. We hope some United States cruiser will also give the bloodthirsty San Andreans a lesson on hospitality and cause a modification of their views on throat cutting generally. Religious riots afford occupation to the idle citizens of the State of Cauca, and the differences between Venezuela and Colombia are likely to be amicably settled.

## Religious Press Topics.

Now that the evangelists have closed their revival services at the Hippodrome our religious exchanges very freely discuss their methods and the results of their labors and appeal to city churches and pastors to carry on the work which they began. The numerical results are comparatively few, but the spiritual results are said to be widespread and encouraging. The *Intelligencer* is delighted that Mr. Moody is not "a deep preacher," in the ordinary sense of those words, but he is a man of warm piety and practical earnestness, and preaches to the hearts of men, and not merely to their heads. It is not deep preaching that the world needs or craves so much as it does the message of salvation from God's own holy Word. And this Mr. Moody gave simply and earnestly. The deep preaching that Mr. Moody lacked has been the main cause of that caste in the churches which is so displeasing to Christ, and which the *Church Union* deprecates. The Saviour's prayer for the unity of His people cannot be realized so long as this caste exists, and the preaching that will help to remove it from the churches is the best and purest if not the deepest kind. Mr. Moody's preaching, if it did nothing more than reach the large class of nominal Christians, which it did reach, as the *Baptist Weekly* declares, would not have been barren or unfruitful. But it did more. A large number of sinners were converted, churches were quickened and good has resulted in many other ways. And these results flow from working with God, as the *Methodist* very clearly intimates. Sinners need warning, entreaty, help; and a mere professional service cannot do this work. Hence it is the duty of every Christian man and woman to invite sinners to the Saviour and to encourage and help them on the way and when they come to the meeting place where sins are pardoned and souls saved. This is what the *Christian at Work* calls active Christianity, or Christians at work. God means that this world shall be converted to Him through the efforts of Christians, and the present remarkable revival, this journal estimates, has added to the Church not less than three-quarters of a million of new converts, all warm-hearted, impulsive and glowing with the intense ardor of a new-found love. This is a result to be deeply grateful for, and it and the Pentecostal revival suggest to the *Christian Leader* some elements of ministerial power, among which it names the union of interest and accord among the ministry, the simplicity of style and manner of preaching as well as simplicity of matter, Jesus of Nazareth; and the result of this co-operative divine and human preaching led in the Pentecostal revival to the conversion of three thousand souls in one day. In the absence of such unity and co-operation there is little or no power. The preacher becomes a sounding brass or a tinkling cymbal. The *Observer* thinks Mr. Moody's preaching has been in the main addressed to the understanding and conscience, with a view to producing conviction of sin rather than to the feelings to cause excitement. His preaching has, therefore, received the assent of nearly all Christian ministers who have visited the Hippodrome. The numbers converted, the *Observer* says, are counted by thousands, and the influence of the meetings outside of the city has been as great as within it. The secular press has been a powerful instrument for spreading abroad the Word and thus helping forward the work of revival. The *Evangelist* thinks the results will warrant all that has been done by way of preparation and all the cost and outlay of time and money. The meetings have demonstrated, as never before, that the "masses" are susceptible of religious impressions, that they are eager to hear and many of them to embrace the salvation offered in the Gospel. The Catholic papers have very little faith in the conversions made. They count the number who have been sent from the Hippodrome to the insane asylum. According to one authority ten have gone thither as the result of the revival meetings here. The Jewish papers have a rival henceforth in the *Independent Hebrew*, which comes out at a price much below its rivals.

**THE SITUATION IN TURKEY** continues one of gloomy uncertainty, and there is scarcely any prospect of a peaceful solution of the political problem presented by the revolt against the Sultan. Already it has been suggested and favorably received by the Powers that Austrian troops should cross the frontier and adjust the difficulty by force. Montenegro has been warned that unless she maintains a strict neutrality Turkish troops will occupy her territory, and it is reported that a Turkish camp of observation has already been ordered to be formed at Sentari, in Albania, in view of the crisis. But, notwithstanding all the efforts of Turkish diplomats and armies, the days of the "Sick Man" are numbered in Europe, and he had better prepare to move while he has anything worth taking with him. *Kismet*—"It is fate."

**"WARS AND REMOVS OF WARS"** form the subject of the latest advices from Central America. A general interstate free fight appears to be just commencing or about winding up throughout the entire isthmus. In the case of Costa Rica versus Nicaragua a suspension of active hostilities has taken place to admit of a renewal of negotiations; but this may be regarded as a "breathing spell" instead of an end to the war. San Salvador and Guatemala are face to face in the field, with armies numbering nine thousand and eight thousand men respectively. An additional force of Guatemalans had entered Honduras to adjust the politics of that State, which have been disturbed by a revolution. The fighting in Honduras has risen

to the dignity of a battle—a fact that reflects some credit on the contending factions; but the confusion that has resulted is apparently inextinguishable. Altogether the politically volcanic region of Central America is experiencing a general shaking up, and it would be hazardous to predict the outcome of the convulsion. We fear that some "man on horseback" will appear and give these warlike States a stable government at the expense of their liberties.

**THE WEATHER TO-DAY** promises to be cloudy and warmer, but a change is probable toward midnight or early on Monday morning. A barometric depression is advancing from the West, which may be accompanied by rain; but there are no indications at present of any serious disturbance. The following observations were taken at the Central Park Meteorological Observatory as marking the weather changes during the past week:—Barometer, mean, 29.907 inches; maximum, 30.236 inches; minimum, 29.485 inches, on the 16th. Thermometer, mean, 47.1 degrees; maximum, 65 degrees; minimum, 34 degrees. The rainfall of the week was 0.14 inches. Vegetation is showing the beneficial influence of the warm April showers, and spring, with her green leaves and beautiful flowers, has come at last.

**KETSER'S ANSWER** to the complaint of Charles Devlin admits and denies many things that are very familiar to the people of New York since the disruption of the Tweed Ring. In it he arraigns the members of that delectable organization by name as public thieves, who plundered the public treasury of millions of dollars. We suppose that, in strict justice, the receivers of a part of this plunder are amenable to the law, so far as it can make them disgorge their share of the stolen money; and this being the ultimate object of the Devlin suit we trust that more success will attend it than has resulted from the many efforts hitherto made for a similar purpose.

**PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.**

Lecture have passed.

Pedro is a quondam acquaintance of ours.

Queen Victoria will visit Germany a second time this year.

St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*:—"In China, a very—" come to think of it we nearly republish one of our own personals.

The jingle of the new silver currency is as pleasant as a dime novel.

Queen Elizabeth had three ostrich feathers over the head of her bed.

White fish, while frying, will communicate electricity through a steel fork.

The Duchess of Edinburgh has bought an elegant villa near the mouth of the Neva.

The St. Joseph Herald says that "the democratic party is in a tight place." Y—s—s

Empress Victoria throws a stone round handed and sharpens a lead pencil with a pair of scissors.

Mr. Bristow's friends think he is like a tin pan. The more you rub against him the brighter he appears.

You can get a spring chicken in Kentucky for twenty-five cents, but it costs \$1 to hear Susan B. Anthony lecture.

Gibson's house is much as it was when he wrote to Lord Sheffield that "No. 7 in Bentinck street is the best house in the world."

Bengal has sunflowers with countenances five feet in circumference and resembling in beauty the editor of the *Chicago Tribune*.

Captain John S. Tucker, the new editor of the *Virginian*, has been invited to announce himself as a candidate for Mayor of Norfolk.

The man who originally said that "Virginia is the mother of Presidents" might now discover that Virginia is a widow without any orphans.

Five hundred and eighty-four thousand one hundred and ninety-three dollars and thirty cents. We tried to get on the ninety-fourth, but it slipped off.

The season will soon arrive when the old maids will walk up to a fly on a window pane, scrooch it into a corner and then bounce on it in three notes.

All the people for ten paws around you are not listening to your singing and are not watching you. They think everybody else is watching and listening to them.

On the Southern California coast seekers for albatross shells are frequently caught by the fingers in the jaws of the shell fish and held down until the tide comes up and drowns them.

Whenever the archeologists discover an ancient mound or fort they always find broken bottles, which prove that even before the time of Columbus the democratic party was in power.

Joan of Arc, with her chain armor on, may have appeared heroic, but it takes just the same courage in our day for a woman to go around with her calico gowns tucked between her knees washing "pans."

Poor Dolan tried to steal a few feathers from a store, and, being snatched, killed a man, and was hanged.

The Washington Chronicle editor steals a few feathers of the bird of paradise from this column, and lives.

A pyrotechnic ascent is sometimes terminated by a "descent of circumstantial litigation" is the way. Murat Halstead put it when after going up to Washington like a rocket he went back to Cincinnati like a match.

The Southern papers do not want politicians, but men who will reassert constitutional principles. That is, put the South back where Fort Sumter took her from, and do not let the South suffer politically from the late war.

Democratic sympathies have no doubt, as Professor F. Newman insists, done something to check imperial violence, yet the Greek republics were ruthless in their treatment of slaves and of captives whenever fear prompted them.

Throughout the country men stand on corners and in groceries and talk about vigilance committees in local politics. Once when Bill Tweed was threatened with lynching on a lamp-post he said, "I didn't make a lamp-post strong enough to hold me!"

A scientific exchange says that the human foot weighs two and a half pounds. There are people, like the editor of the Rochester Democrat, who remember feeling that the human foot weighs about two tons. But nobody was in front of them at the time.

Captain Paul Boyton sailed for Europe yesterday by the steamship Celtic, of the White Star line. He will proceed to Russia to complete arrangements with the government of that country for the organization of a torpedo corps. He was escorted down the bay by a large party on the tugboat Belle.

One hundred and fifty thousand Chinamen on the Pacific coast, including 50,000 in San Francisco, send home to China every year \$20 each in coin, or \$1,500,000 of dollars. The editor of the *Tribune* (New York) says that this year sent home only \$15, owing to the discount on silver and the scarcity of stock in legs.

It is said that the oldest church edifice in America, except a Roman church in St. Augustine, is St. Luke's, a late of eighteenth century, Virginia, about five miles from Smithfield. It was built as early as 1635, and after being rootless for a century, the present roof was put on somewhere between 1830 and 1835. It is now used for worship, and the grounds around it are used for burial. Its thick wall and high tower are still strong.

A Penobscot (Cal.) agency has secured the services of a woman Spiritualist medium of New York, who will go into trance, and for \$5 will tell anybody what the spirit of Stephen Girard thinks are the places where gold and silver bonanzas are situated. If this lady will tell us where there is a ten million bonanza she may have half the profit. What is the use of her working for \$5 a bonanza?

Norwich Bulletin:—"An upstart man, who believes in self-improvement, suggested to his wife recently that they should argue some question frankly and freely every evening and try to learn more of each other. The question for the first night happened to be whether a woman could be expected to go along with a spring tag, and he took the affirmative; but when he was last seen he had climbed up into the hay loft and was pulling the ladder up after him."